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DUBLIN HAILS BROTHER CELTS OF OTHER LANDS

Celtic Congress Held for
First Time in History
at Irish Capital

MEETING DEPLORES POLITICAL DIVISION

Ernest Rhys Urges Organiza-
tion of Scattered Members of
Race of 25,000,000

DUBLIN, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—For the first time in its history the Celtic congress this year has come to Ireland. Hitherto the congress, which is representative of all Celtic communities, has met each year in other capitals.

E. T. John, who until the last British election was one of the members of the British Parliament for Wales, in his presidential address before the congress at the Queen's University College, Dublin, indicated that the rapid and dramatic march of events had accorded to Ireland priority in achieving practically the status of complete nationhood. Her sister Celtic nations, he said, followed with warm sympathy the progress of the people of Ireland in their effort to evolve the ideal Gaelic state.

Celts Deplore Division

The Celts elsewhere deplored the fact that there should be political division in Ireland, and that in Ireland and in Man there should be three Celtic parliaments and five Celtic legislative assemblies, when the whole might be united in a Celtic unity. But they rejoiced that the responsible leaders of the Free State and of Northern Ireland had expressed their resolve that all differences should be settled by the arbitration of reason and good will alone.

It was profoundly to be desired that the Gaelic State might at any rate evolve an economic order superior to that in which Great Britain today failed to find employment for 1,200,000 workers. The Free State Government had handled the problems of local government with at the time outstanding courage.

Mr. John concluded by urging the Free State, as a member of the League of Nations, in conjunction with Switzerland and Denmark to take an active part in the work of the League, not represented on the Council of the League, to consider conjointly, before the September Assembly, the best method of securing forthwith the absolutely unreserved submission of all possible matters of dispute to courts of conciliation and final arbitral decision—the only method of securing complete disarmament and the disappearance of warfare—and that in truth would be a spirited Celtic foreign policy.

Breton Leaders Absent

Valdir Joffrennon, doctor of the University of Rennes, dressed in his picturesque Breton national dress and speaking in Breton, apologized for the absence of the other Breton leaders; and said that throughout Brittany the keenest interest followed Ireland as the first of the Celtic nations that had won its desired freedom. Bretons looked to Ireland, now that she had won her freedom, to advance the Celtic cause where Celtic peoples were still looking for their national self-expression.

Delegates were present from Gaelic Scotland, Breton, Wales, Man and Island. When the congress passed to discussion of the position of the various languages represented, Dr. Hartwell Jones stated that the study of any one of these languages afforded a mental training unsurpassed by Greek or Latin; they had, besides, rich literatures and their possession gave the mind flexibility. Dr. Maclean Watt, Dr. Calder, and the Rev. Dr. McKay all stated that the preservation of Gaelic in Scotland was a difficult task, and ministers of religion might help both the language and re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1925

MAYORALTY CANDIDATES LINED UP.

Fruit Growers Meet in Amherst
Oval Sandwich Wins Evolution
Study Boston Museum Sarophagus
Scientists to Protect Power Resources.
Amateur Astronomers Giving Marks
Aid to Observatories.....

GENERAL

Dublin Hails Brother Celts of Other Lands
Mr. Bryan's Last Address.....

President Desires Arms Meeting
Cotton Status Laid to Reportors
Fruit Growers Meet in Oval

Disarmament Talk at Williamstown
Institute Incidents.....

World News Briefs.....

Education System Cleared
Santa Barbara to Rebuild.....

20,000 Knights Rule Seattle.....

Scouts to Hold National Jamboree
German Ability to Pay Traced.....

Dawes Plan for France Advised.....

Two of Three Bills to Be Vetoed
Whitelock Accused of Unjust Bias.....

Mexico Plans Big Fair.....

FINANCIAL

Stocks Rise to New High Records.....

New York Stock and Bond Markets.....

Shares in Demand at Higher
Prices.....

Business in Canada Makes Good
Progress.....

Mexico Plans Big Exposition.....

SPORTS

Skeeball Lawn Tennis.....

Major-League Baseball.....

Chess.....

FEATURES

What's Right With the Movies.....

The Sunday.....

Radio.....

A Literary Donkey Cart.....

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and
Accessories.....

Theatrical News of the World.....

The Home Forum.....

"Let us lay aside every weight
and sin that hangs us down."
The Diary of Sibuba, Our Dog.....

Editorials.....

Letters.....

A British Colony in the South Seas.....

The Week in Paris.....

What's RIGHT With the Movies

Cinema Producers and Distributors Make Successful Tests of Commercial Arbitration

This is the second of seven articles appearing daily on the constructive aspects of the motion picture industry.

By RUFUS STEELE

NEW YORK, July 28.—It has remained for the motion picture industry, ranking seventh among American industries and the youngest of the seven, to prove to the world the stupendous possibilities that lie in commercial arbitration.

It is not too much to say that it has just established something of first importance to men in every civilized country—in every country where misunderstandings and disputes beset the pathway of bargains and sale. After waiting until he could collect and examine data originating in many sections of the

BRITISH-FRENCH VIEWS NEARING

Conversations in Paris on
Peace Pact Are Being
Actively Pursued

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 28.—The conversations between France and England on the German note concerning the peace pact are being actively pursued. The British representative is having conversations with M. Berthelot, and it is believed that the French and British views are being brought together. New instructions have been given to the French Ambassador, M. de Fleurius, for use in further interviews with Austen Chamberlain. There is a growing agreement with the French on the conditions for the entry of Germany into the League of Nations, the status of the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland, and the mechanism of the arbitration between France and Germany.

The most difficult matter in the discussions is the character of the guarantees of arbitration between Germany on the one side and Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other. Importance is attached to the return of M. Fromageot, Government official, from London. It is evident that he has had consultations on the precise text of the peace pact. Such is the assertion in diplomatic circles.

In a concrete project is before the politicians to facilitate an accord, which will be possible to make specific amendments, instead of merely talking at large.

As soon as France and England approve, the new note prepared by Aristide Briand will be sent to Germany. It is declared that if a European conference is not held Dr. Gustav Stresemann proposes to substitute a general meeting of statesmen, M. Briand, M. Vandervelde, Mr. Chamberlain, and himself, at the opening session of the League of Nations in September.

GENERAL STRIKE OCCURS IN SAAR

Negotiations Fail and 74,000
Miners Come Out

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 28.—A general strike has been decided by the miners in the Saar district and 74,000 came out yesterday, after all attempts at negotiations had failed. The mining and metal workers have declared their solidarity and altogether 99 per cent of the entire district is striking.

Complaints have long been rife alleging unfair labor conditions, particularly fiscal mine management. The unions declare that these are essentially due to the wrong output policy. The rest shifts have been increasing for a long time, and later a majority of its men have been compelled to rest three days in a week with 45 francs weekly wages.

The cost of living rose from 1922 July 1 of the present year from 132 to 350 per cent, while wages since 1923 have only increased 63 per cent compared with over 90 per cent rise in prices. The pitmen's average wage is 26 francs 10 centimes. The French authorities are guarding the pits with soldiers and a number of tanks are been approved.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

J. SMITH PREDICTS
HUNGARIAN SURPLUS

By Special Cable

GENEVA, July 28.—Jeremiah Smith, League of Nations High Commissioner for Hungary, in his fourteenth monthly report, covering June, states that while "it is not yet possible to give accurate figures concerning the fiscal year ended on June 30, it is certain that there will be a substantial surplus, far beyond the most sanguine expectations entertained a year ago."

Regarding the note he has been given to the League, he said that the newly formed central organization of the picture producers and distributors on of the first things to arrest his attention was the peculiar chaotic condition prevailing in the relations between the distributor, who has done something financially and morally important for themselves, but that is far from all; they will be in time in that they have done a constructive thing for the benefit of mankind."

That it should be the film men who have initiated this big forward step in business and business morality is hardly of less interest than the step itself. It means, assuredly, that a vast change has come about from those days which have gone about the motion picture industry a reputation for indulging in all sorts of extravagance and disdaining many forms of sound business practice.

The introduction of arbitration-like the change in the industry's business reputation—was a Hays affair. When he became the head of the then newly formed central organization of the picture producers and distributors on of the first things to arrest his attention was the peculiar chaotic condition prevailing in the relations between the distributor, who has done something financially and morally important for themselves, but that is far from all; they will be in time in that they have done a constructive thing for the benefit of mankind."

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ick said there has been a slight reduction of armaments compared to 1913. In 1922 there was quite a considerable reduction.

Italy's Program of Expansion

The Institute of Politics plunged into the tangle of European rivalries today. While Sir Frederick Maurice was speaking on the war danger lurking in present European armaments, Prof. C. K. Leith, president of the American Association of Economic Geologists, at another round table, described how the present Italian expansion is hampered by shortage of raw materials.

American Population Gain

The problem of America's growing population and the increases of food supply necessary to feed it were discussed, inter-related and solved, at least to the satisfaction of statistical authorities speaking at the institute. According to these spokesmen, the population mark of the United States is not likely to go above 200,000,000, which it will reach in or around 2000 A. D., and the farmers of the Nation can supply the additional food requirements at the same time provided the American citizen may increase.

Gibraltar and Suez

"It is all very well," he continued, "to talk of perpetual and universal peace, especially when such talk comes from that great nation, (England) but the fact remains that one of the 14 articles—that dealing with the freedom of the seas—founded, and few can say how—in the Atlantic."

"Had this Wilsonian article been accepted," Count Cipicchio went on, "England would have had to hand over to the civilized world the keys of Gibraltar and Suez. British people do not understand the gravity of the political situation that makes them impure of the fate and very life of Italy, which is inclosed in the inland seas with no possibility of exit."

Count Cipicchio concluded:

"In view of her geographical position which makes her a prisoner in her own sea, her almost complete lack of raw materials and her ever-expanding population, Italy is today the gravest problem of the Mediterranean. It is not imperialism, or nationalist egotism, which guides the acts and aspirations of the Italian Government and people. It is urgent necessity growing every day more urgent, to insure to the nation tranquillity in its political and economic life, freedom of movement and outlets suited to the needs of its ever-expanding population and industries."

Just Settlement Sought

"Undoubtedly this problem of modern Italy on the Mediterranean must give pause for thought to anyone who, without disdainfully to recall the history of Rome, tries to foresee as far as possible what the morrow holds in store for the human family and its future. In time, to secure just settlement on a basis likely to inspire peace."

Describing the lack of mineral resources in the Mediterranean area, which hampers Italy in the policy of its present Government toward economic expansion, Professor Leith said that although much of the world's mineral industry in the past centered in this area, "the large scale production required by modern industry has been mainly met by large

FRUIT GROWERS OPEN INSTITUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

As many more are looked for during the afternoon.

The campus this morning looked like a carnival with tents scattered along the west side from the entrance to the northwest corner. County row, which contains a tent for each of the headquarters, except Suffolk, is the most popular place.

The evening program includes community singing on the steps of Stockbridge Hall and an address by acting president E. M. Lewis on "The College and the Commonwealth." A stereopticon lecture by H. M. Wheeler of the United States Department of Agriculture on forestry.

Tomorrow the annual poultry convention opens, which, according to Prof. J. C. Graham, will attract 400 farmers. The eastern Bee Producers Association and the Massachusetts Association of Certified Poultry Breeders also convenes tomorrow.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

C. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; fresh winds to north.

New England: Probably showers to-night and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

8 a. m. Standard time, 55th meridian	
Albany	64
Memphis	78
Montreal	64
Atlantic City	65
Baltimore	65
Boston	66
Buffalo	66
New Orleans	78
Calgary	62
New York	70
Chicago	68
Pittsburgh	70
Denver	65
Portland, Me.	64
Des Moines	65
St. Paul	62
Eastport	65
San Francisco	62
Greenwich	65
Hartford	65
Las Vegas	85
St. Paul	64
Long Beach	72
Jacksonville	68
Tampa	81
Kansas City	68
Washington	62
Los Angeles	62

High Tides at Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday, 12:13 a. m.
Wednesday, 8:07 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

BASKETS

Basket Jardiniere of willow with tin container, green, red, yellow, sunburst, pink, purple, cut flowers, hand-painted in artistic designs, \$3.00 postpaid.

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EDUCATION SAID TO BE ESSENTIAL TO WORLD PEACE

Meeting of World Federation of Education Associations Brought to Close

By Special Cable
EDINBURGH, July 28.—The directors of the World Federation of Education Associations have elected the following officers: President, Dr. A. O. Thomas, State superintendent of public schools in Maine; vice-president for the North American Continent, Harry Charlesworth of Victoria, B. C., for Europe, E. J. Salsbury of Thames Ditton, England, and for Asia, Dr. W. P. Kuo of Nanking, China. The secretary-treasurer is H. Williams of Columbia, Missouri.

The voluntary meeting was yesterday afternoon in Usher Hall, when addresses were delivered by representatives from Poland, Finland, Norway, China, India, Canada, the United States and Germany.

Dr. Thomas voiced the sentiment of the delegates in stating that the conference had been an unequalled success. He spoke of the need of the universal extension of education to make democracy safe for the world.

Invitations were received from Toronto and Honolulu for the next biennial session. Just before adjournment all sang "Auld Lang Syne," each delegate clasping the hand of his neighbor, thus joining together in a link of friendship the nations of the earth.

Conference Leaders Close

Following a symposium of the conference leaders from the different countries, Prof. Paul Otlet of Brussels, in the course of a speech said:

"The conference is a splendid affirmation that education is an important factor of reconstruction and must be recognized as a world force, together with politics and economics. Elementary, secondary and higher education must be connected synthetically. The elements exist for the establishment of a world university."

Prof. N. G. Welinck of Osmanya University, India, remarked that the conference was a visible embodiment of a parliament of man and a federation of the world. "A wondrous spirit," he added, "came upon us. We felt we were engaging in building up an indescribably great purpose. It seemed we were led by an invisible power, greater than ourselves."

Movement for Peace

Dr. P. W. Kuo, Shanghai, declared: "To me this conference marks an advanced step in the movement for peace through education. Through it we have gained a clearer conception of our mission. The revision of the constitution has made the federation more permanent and effective, while the realization of the H. Jordan peace plan has given the federation a working basis for future effort. The spirit of tolerance and co-operation manifested insures ultimate success."

International Understanding

Dr. Roman Duboski of the University of Cracow, Poland, declared that "national peculiarities, traditions and aspirations need not be an obstacle in the way of an international understanding and world peace, but on the contrary, would enrich that system of world culture which the teachers of all nations are engaged in promoting."

Paul Hansen of Elsinore, Den-

mark, expressed the opinion that "in the establishment of the world federation the people of America have once more placed themselves among the pioneers of modern culture at Edinburgh. The American enthusiasm and high ideals have been much appreciated by the body of teachers from all over the world, who have had a fine lesson in the ideals of international education."

Dr. Athanagoras Cavadas of Greece said that "a common understanding of the teachers and educators of the world was indispensable to peace. We have been aiding in that important work; we have cleared away many obstacles in our conference together; we are advancing step by step in the achievement of our purpose."

Alexander Szorenly of Budapest, in the course of his remarks, declared: "We have discovered here that where there is goodwill the path toward world peace and interhuman understanding is not hard to find."

BENNINGTON GETS READY FOR SHRINERS

Masons Will Take Part in Anniversary of Fête

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 28 (Special)—Arrangements are being rapidly perfected for bringing to Bennington the largest gathering of Shriners ever assembled in Vermont.

On Monday, Aug. 17, the 148th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington will be celebrated. Under the auspices of the local historical society, the patriotic societies and the board of trade, there will be a parade in the morning, when it is planned to bring back to the old village one of the cannons captured from the British in the battle. It will be drawn through the streets mounted on an ox cart and escorted by the Green Mountain boys.

A memorial marker on the site of the storehouse of the Continental army, which was a prize aimed at by Burgoyne's forces, will be dedicated on this occasion. There will be addresses of a patriotic character, the principal address to be made by John Barrett of Grafton and Washington, D. C., former director of the American Union.

Shriners from all over Vermont and neighboring states have been invited to participate in the celebration.

Colonel Tom of Rutland, will hold a ceremonial in the Armory as a feature of the occasion. A large number of acceptances from Shrine organizations in other states have already been received.

MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

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ARBITRATORS BEGIN HEARINGS TODAY

The board of arbitration consisting of Judge Nelson P. Brown and James H. Vahey and Roland W. Boyden, attorneys, began their hearings this afternoon in the State House on the demands for higher wages by the Boston Elevated employees and for better working conditions.

The hearings of the demand of the employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railways for higher wages which began last week will be resumed next Tuesday at the State House. They were adjourned from last Friday till that time after several witnesses had been heard in behalf of the men.

PETITION FOR REPEAL OF MOTOR LAW FAILS

Because not enough signatures could be obtained to place on the ballot a referendum calling for repeal of the law providing for compulsory automobile liability, Daniel S. Hickey Jr., manager of the Boston Motor Club, today abandoned his attempt to secure immediate action. In the absence of any petition the law will become operative Jan. 1, 1927.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Dr. Roman Duboski of the University of Cracow, Poland, declared that "national peculiarities, traditions and aspirations need not be an obstacle in the way of an international understanding and world peace, but on the contrary, would enrich that system of world culture which the teachers of all nations are engaged in promoting."

Paul Hansen of Elsinore, Den-

BRITISH OPPOSE FORCED LABOR

No Recruiting for Compulsory Service in Kenya Is to Be Allowed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—The recommendation of the temporary slavery commission of the League of Nations at Geneva to preclude forced native labor, except on public works, has now been endorsed by the British Government.

W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Undersecretary of State, referring to Kenya colony in the Colonial Office debate in the House of Commons last night said that the Government would not allow directly or indirectly any recruiting of compulsory labor for public works.

One observer said it is in close touch with the situation and pointed out that if, as is asserted, those who indulge in rate wars are forced to lower their sale price to cost or below, the economic theory under which they are operating their business is not readily understandable.

The Bradford fair will be held Sept. 2 and 3 and is usually a strong attraction for summer visitors at Sunapee Lake. The Laconia fair will be Sept. 5, 6 and 7 and the Lancaster fair Sept. 9, 10 and 11. The State fair for New Hampshire and Vermont at White River Junction, Vt., will be Sept. 15 to 18, and this year will be featured by exhibitions of Morgan horses, cattle and sheep.

Next comes the Hopkinton Fair on Sept. 22 to 25, inclusive, which is one of the most popular "punkin" shows in the State. On the same dates will be held the Rochester Fair, one of the largest in New England. The Plymouth Fair will be Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1 and 2, which is a large grange fair noted for its agricultural exhibition. Design Fair will last one day only, on Sept. 30, and is the most distinctly rural fair now being held.

L. C. M. S. Amory, Colonial Secretary, in the course of the debate said the recommendations for public works in East Africa, with the help of £100,000,000 British guarantee may be pushed on as rapidly as possible. He added that there were in Africa and elsewhere possibilities of growing all the cotton Great Britain needed. Unless early steps were taken, however, with such developments there might be next year "a state of affairs no less disastrous to Lancashire than that caused by the American Civil War."

LONDON TAXI DRIVERS OPPOSE TWO-SEATERS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 28.—Two-seater taxicabs should be permitted in London unless the present scale of fares by four-seater cabs is voluntarily reduced, according to a report to the Home Office by a committee which has investigated the situation. It is recommended that the fares be reduced one-quarter from the present minimum charge of 1s. for the first mile.

The taximen strongly oppose the

two-seaters, declaring that the present congestion will be made worse, but the committee replies, that the public welfare will be best served by a reduction in rates, even if a restriction be placed on the number of both types allowed on the streets. The drivers offer a compromise consisting in an attempt to shut down the cabs during hold-ups in traffic owing to congestion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE FAIRS SET

Greenfield Opens Series Aug. 26; Deerfield Closes, Sept. 30

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

N. H., July 28 (Special)—The New Hampshire department of agriculture announces a series of agricultural fairs to be held in New Hampshire this fall, beginning with the Greenfield fair, which takes place Aug. 26 and 27. Last year this fair attracted 20,000 people a day.

The Bradford fair will be held Sept. 2 and 3 and is usually a strong attraction for summer visitors at Sunapee Lake. The Laconia fair will be Sept. 5, 6 and 7 and the Lancaster fair Sept. 9, 10 and 11. The State fair for New Hampshire and Vermont at White River Junction, Vt., will be Sept. 15 to 18, and this year will be featured by exhibitions of Morgan horses, cattle and sheep.

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PRICES IN GASOLINE

CUTS REPORTED

Free Oil Offered by Many Dealers in the Effort to Get Trade

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LAWRENCE, Haverhill, and Springfield, and for some time many Boston dealers have been reported to be offering substantial inducements such as free oil to gasoline buyers which do not appear reflected in the retail price of the fuel.

One observer said it is in close touch with the situation and pointed out that if, as is asserted, those who indulge in rate wars are forced to lower their sale price to cost or below, the economic theory under which they are operating their business is not readily understandable.

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SCHOOLS ASKED TO HELP SPEED CO-OPERATION

**Dr. Taylor Tells Professors
They Should Work With
Farm Societies**

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (Special)—"The time has passed when a college professor can be useful merely by sitting in his study window watching the wheels go round and writing learned, but dry, papers upon what has happened," said Dr. Henry C. Taylor, Washington, D. C., chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Federal Department of Agriculture, in an address to the American Institute of Co-operation.

"College professors must learn to roll up their sleeves and take a practical hand if they are to hold the respect and confidence of co-operative leaders," continued Dr. Taylor. "The forward-looking economist can perform a great and useful work by bringing to bear his academic learning in a practical way to assist in speeding up desirable economic trends."

"His job is to help convey certain facts about changing conditions to the people with whom he comes in contact in such a way that they may make practical application of them. In each case a college professor can make himself a valuable factor in co-operative marketing by assisting the co-operative associations in working out the regional problems that may come as a result of this forecasted farm production and world consumption."

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A Literary Donkey Cart

By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

This is the last article in a series which has been appearing every Tuesday, in which Mr. Speakman, author of "Beyond Shanghai" and "Hilltops in Galilee," has told of his thousand-mile walking trip up the west coast of Ireland from Cork and down the east, accompanied only by his gray donkey, "Herself."

X
Along the Shannon

THE proportionate size of the River Shannon on the ordnance map should give him a hint of its vastness. But such is the power of initial impressions and early associations that in spite of the ordnance map, I expected the Shannon to be a lovely, gentle stream trickling along between banks with boughs of trees shading it at some times meeting overland. In some ridiculous way, I had the Shannon all hours running with "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton!"

Therefore, to come upon a river twice as wide as the Hudson at New York, or the Mississippi at St. Louis or the Yangtze at Shanghai gave one the feeling of having been greatly misguided in one's youth by those who should have known better.

One's only consolation lay in the fact that the lower Shannon is not so much the Shannon as an arm of the Atlantic, with high tide, and low tide, even to the city of Limerick, 50 miles inland where 7000-ton ships bring their cargoes from ports beyond the sea.

A Sign in Gill

Turning eastward at the Shannon along a wide road bounded by woods and rolling lands on one side and a river wall on the other, we came at last to the pleasant village of Glin. Here, on the eight-foot retaining wall beside the road, someone had written in crude, whitewash letters three feet high,

£49000 FOR TIM HEALY, KING GEORGE'S BATMAN

Now Timothy Healy, a venerable, dignified and somewhat aged gentleman, is Governor-General of all Southern Ireland; while a "hatman" is an army officer's personal servant who polishes his boots, presses his clothes and performs duties of even humbler nature. Therefore, the thought of His Excellency springing about cricketwise among the multitudinous boots of King George caused me to stop the donkey and revolve the idea with some delight—and all the more so because I knew that this would be a matter of considerable mirth to Irishmen of every party, including the Honorable Timothy himself.

The £49000 had reference to the supposed annual profits of the Governor-General in fees, salaries, rentals, atonements, considerations, bonuses, graft, sweepstakes, premiums, and loot.

All along the road I had seen and was to see other signs in whitewash in which His Excellency received fluctuating fees—£5000, £6000, £7000 per annum, varying. I'm afraid, with the quality of imagination of the laddies who wielded the whitewash brush.

If I were putting on a revolution, I thought to myself, I should not spread propaganda with whitewash on a stone wall. The result is rough without being either strong or convincing. It gives to eyes which are accustomed to the smooth banalities of posters and printed matter a sense of improvisation and insecurity.

"Up De Vela!"—It Read

Later on a wall near Castleconnell, I saw a sign which read, "Up De Vela!" No doubt there have been many men of great power who could not spell. (There are plenty of others who can't spell either.) But if the members of any party wish to impress upon the opponents, even upon well-disposed strangers, a sense of their efficiency, they had best learn to spell the name of their candidate for President correctly.

"Up the Republic," "Up de Valera," "Up Sinn Fein." The Free State has allowed these Republican slogans which cover the walls of Southern Ireland to remain, until, becoming grayer and grayer, they are finally obliterated by the Irish rains.

Cottage Hospitality

A Shannon memory which returns most readily is that of the small village of Askeaton 15 miles eastward from Glin. There is neither hotel nor inn at Askeaton, so shortly after arriving, I find myself standing on the doorstep of a little cottage asking a kindly-looking woman if she can take me in for the night. And as I talk, I watch her face passing through various changes of expression, first of apprehension and shyness, then of doubt that her house will be good enough and a sort of wistfulness, right through to the beautiful, whole-hearted response of her Irish hospitality and her motherhood to the stranger at her doorstep. And this is only one of many similar experiences, each to be remembered after one remembers Ireland.

In the evening as we sit in the tiny kitchen before the fire—the single, smoke-darkened hearth with its crane and its kettles in which all the cooking for the large family is done, the woman tells me about her relatives in America and asks about mine in Ireland. But I confess that I have none, for my people have been in America for two hundred years.

"Two hundred years! Think of

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that now! It's a queer long time, two hundred years." But a few moments later when the conversation has gone on and we are speaking about Limerick, which I hope to reach tomorrow, she interrupts with a glad light in her eyes, crying, "Why, lad, you're talking again the old story, only been gone out of Ireland a year or two!"

Then a little girl comes in and tells me that supper is ready, and I go upstairs to a small, shabby living room in which there is a little dilapidated piano. And while I am having supper, a young boy of 12 is teaching a very little lad to play a song called "The Wearing of the Green," about a place which men have loved better than their lives. "C . . . E . . . that's it. B . . . E . . . B . . . that's it."

So simply, so seriously.

The Wreath to Askerton

For variation and charm in an Irish village, it is Askerton which must have the shamrock wreath entirely. Imagine yourself standing on a wide, green common, on which a dozen sheep are cropping the tender grass. Along one side of the common runs a straight, Holland-esque canal, beyond which is a waterside street of tiny houses with red doors or green houses in various hues of buff-colored calcimine.

And yet, to the man who writes,

the wreath enhances and comforts.

thought: that the thoughts of you who read, going

genuinely and familiarly out to

meet him, will through your vision

transmute his words again into all

the beauty and richness of a high

reality.

That, too, to the man who writes, the wreath enhances and comforts.

thought: that the thoughts of you who read, going

genuinely and familiarly out to

meet him, will through your vision

transmute his words again into all

the beauty and richness of a high

reality.

These rules provide that disputes shall be heard by a jury of six, three persons engaged in distribution to be designated by the Film Board of Trade and three persons engaged in exhibition, designated by the local exhibitors, or organization, or where no exhibitor organization exists, by the president of the Chamber of Commerce or the mayor of the town. If the six jurors, sitting at an informal hearing, which practically, no costs are attached, are unable to agree on an award, they call in a seventh man to act as umpire and to bring about a decision.

By the beginning of the year 1924 the system was in practical and satisfactory operation throughout the film industry, and the results of that year's experience as now announced may be regarded as indicative of what should follow a wholesale application of arbitration in any industry.

The analysis of the year's experience is of the utmost interest. Several wholly unexpected qualities of arbitration were brought to light. It was constantly observable that in addition to the avoiding of long delays and the saving of the costs of litigation, justice was more nearly exact than under the system in a court of law, for the reason that each of the six men hearing a case knew all about such issues as it involved. It was not found, as often been argued during the empaneling of court juries, that familiarity with the issues prejudiced a juror's mind.

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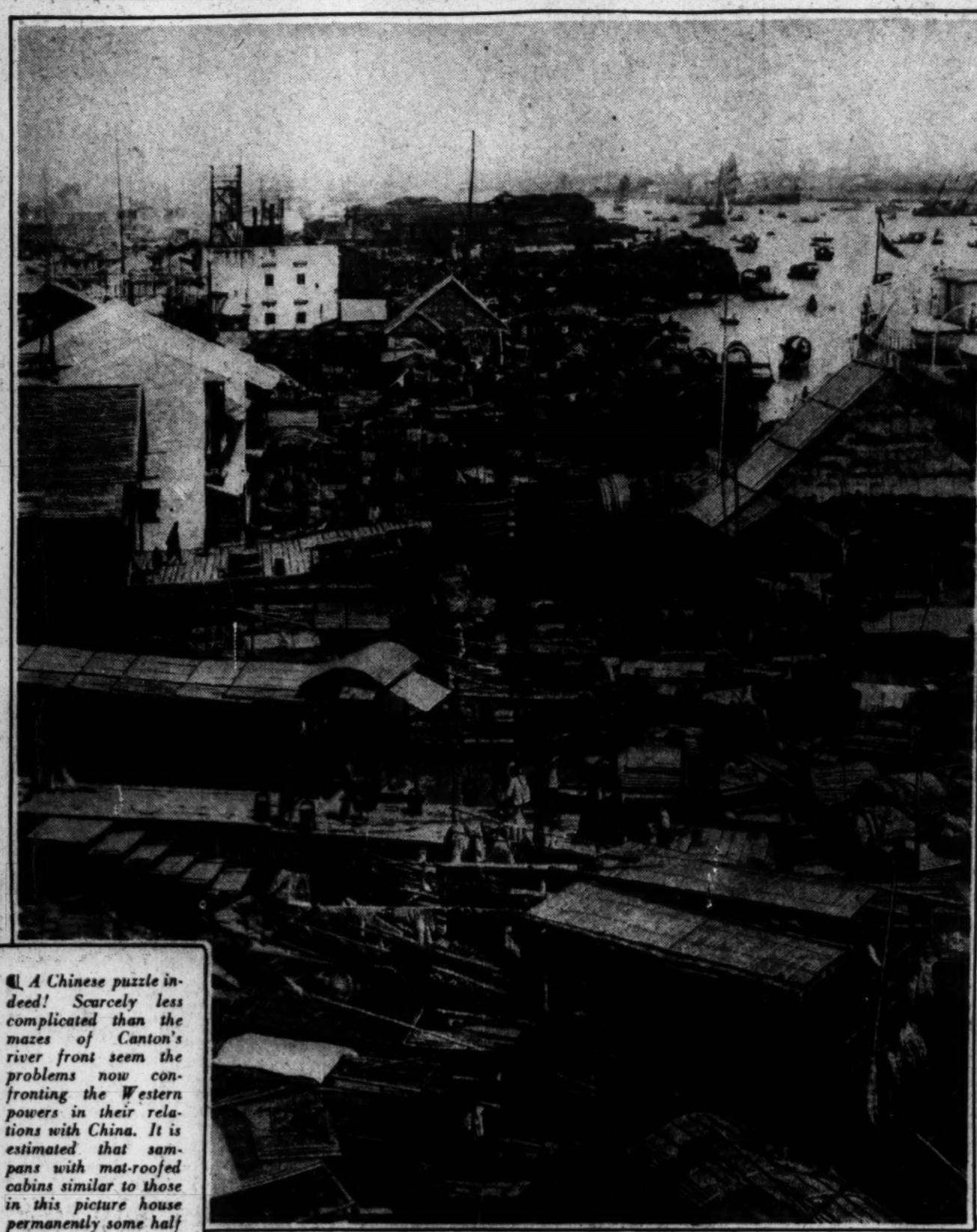
The arbitration boards soon found themselves going into phases of cases and listening to evidence, by consent of the disputants, which a court of law would have

Canton's Water Front Reflects the Complications Which Confront the Powers



With such fair exponents, it is easily understood why the recent display of Greek national dances in picturesque native costumes should have brought huge crowds to the Panathenaic Stadium in Athens.

Mitskeats



A Chinese puzzle indeed! Scarcely less complicated than the mazes of Canton's river front seem the problems now confronting the Western powers in their relations with China. It is estimated that sampans with mat-roofed cabins similar to those in this picture house permanently some half million of Canton's population:

Underwood & Underwood

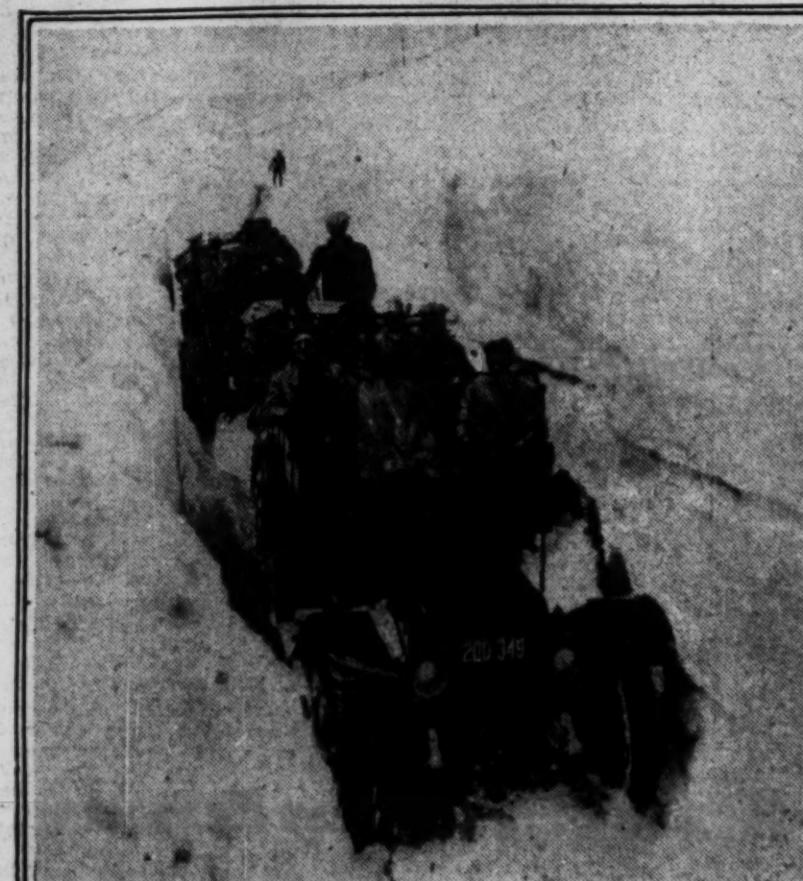


Fishing poles grow wild in China. Bamboo, however, means more than a river bank idyl to the Oriental, for with it he can build his home, his furniture, and now and then a ship.

Underwood & Underwood



What a difference a few inches of leg makes! But the dignified deerhound and its squatly friend, the Scottish terrier, care little so long as they are hitting on all four.



Even rarer than Mr. Lowell's June day was the one enjoyed this summer by the party which officially opened the Fall River Scenic Road, two miles above the sea in Colorado's Rocky Mountain National Park.

Wide World Photos

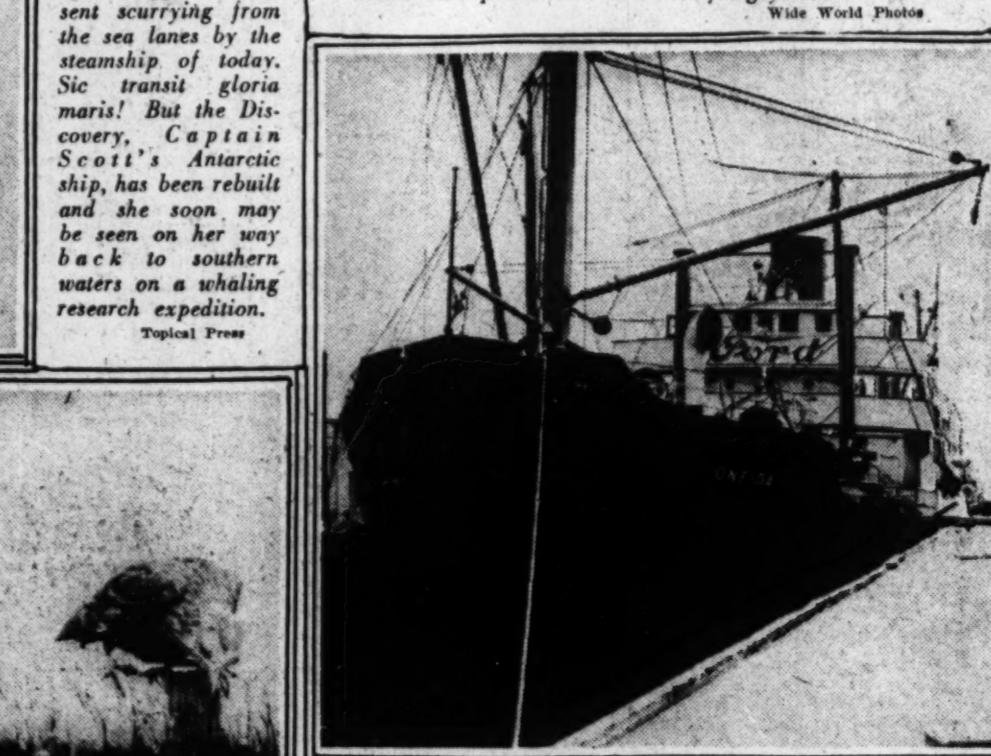


As the horse has been crowded off the busy streets by motor traffic, so the old square-rigger has been sent scurrying from the sea lanes by the steamship of today. Sic transit gloria maris! But the Discovery, Captain Scott's Antarctic ship, has been rebuilt and she soon may be seen on her way back to southern waters on a whaling research expedition.

Topical Press

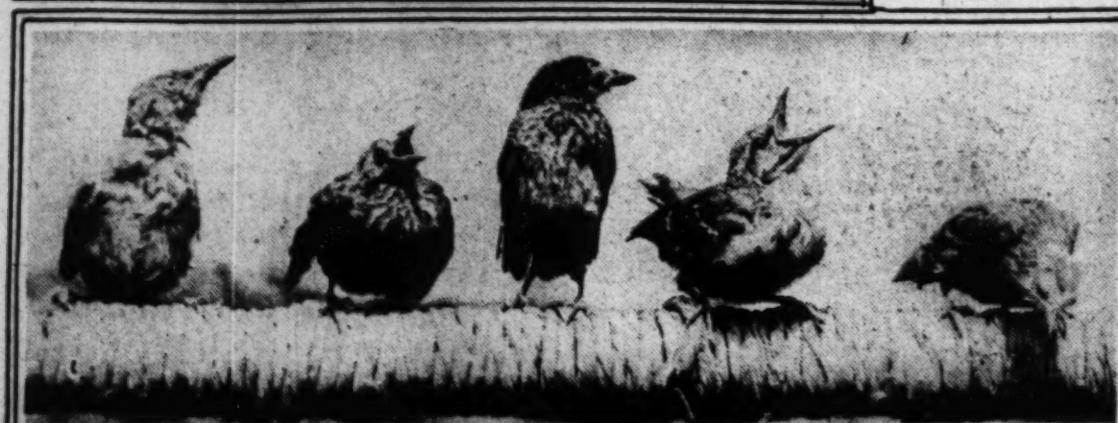
Official opening ceremonies were held recently at the western entrance of Yellowstone Park. Gov. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming is shown framed by the wreath which was placed over Old Faithful geyser.

Wide World Photos



The familiar name on the Oneida's bridge bids fair to become almost as ubiquitous on the sea as on the land, what with the pending purchase of 200 vessels from the United States Shipping Board by Henry Ford. The Oneida recently transported more than 5000 motors to Europe.

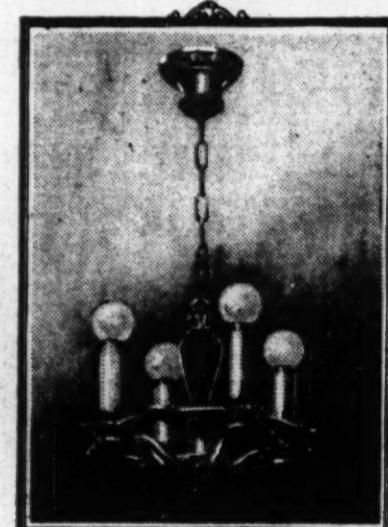
Photograms, N. Y.



Shy feathered folk in dress rehearsal for concerts that soon will make Louisiana marshes and woodlands vocal with their melodies. One of the fledglings chirping the duet must be a little off key if the expressions of the other members of this mocking bird-thrush quintet are any token.

Wide World Photos

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THE HOME FORUM

Xenophon Twenty Years After

A CURRENT educational report from an unimpeachable source informs us that in the United States last year nine hundred and forty thousand of our youth were studying (or at least registered for) Latin, while, of some eight million students in secondary schools and colleges, barely eleven thousand were "taking" Greek—only one in eight hundred American students who might learn to unlock the gate of the Hellenic treasurehouse with the one master key of language. Recently I noticed that a copy of Xenophon in translation had not been out of a certain public library for years. When I remarked on the fact to the librarian, I received the rueful reply: "No, you are taking our 'Anabasis' from a long sleep on our shelves. Greek is no longer taught in our high school, and we are a city of thirty thousand people. In fact, I don't know where you could find a man or woman to teach it. What they want nowadays in the high school is typewriting and cooking, and a subject they call civics—to make them good citizens. I suppose—and cadet drill to make them good soldiers. Greek, you know, isn't a practical study any more."

"Not even in translation," I observed.

"No," he replied. "The ideal of maintaining by English versions our appreciation of the great literatures of Greece and Rome, proposed as a substitute in some enthusiastic and well-intentioned educators, is admirable in theory. But the fact is—the volume you have in your hand bears witness—that few people are thus attracted to this literature."

♦ ♦ ♦

As I walked away thoughtfully with the book under my arm I rummaged with some dismay upon the change in the academic and academic curricula which had been wrought in the two short decades since I had translated the last word in Book IV of the "Anabasis" and laid aside my well-thumbed copy with triumph tinged with regret. In those days it was the opening year of the century when first the mysterious Greek characters opened my path into ancient thought—hundreds of thousands of more or less unwilling youths were my fellow-travelers. And like innumerable English and American, not to say Continental boys, for several centuries, we struggled with the immortal Ten Thousand in their way back from Persia to the island Sea of Ionia; but victorious "success" or "warded journey" it was for them: tolls were paid and all expenses were met. "Thence they marched twenty paragraphs for five days," which concealed untold hardships, we raced

through joyfully; and we leaped across the phrase describing the width of the rivers with which they so perilously contended. In return, we endured unspeakable difficulty with the frequent speeches which rolled so easily—and at such length—from the lips of their leaders. Oh, the inexhaustible eloquence of those argumentative chieftains! How we longed to get on the march again!

Of course we realized only a tithe of all we were reading. We had followed Caesar for a year or two into the intricacies of an infected language, but we still wrestled with grammar and protein verbs; and the long pages bristled with strange words. So engrossed was our attention with mere translating and mastery of construction that unless we were particularly fortunate in our teachers, we appreciated all too little of the sweep of the narrative and its racial and political significance. It was difficult, in our immaturity, for us to catch from the matter-of-fact chronicle the sheer intelligence and mental power which made possible the miraculous survival of those Ten Thousand.

The simple ease and flexibility, beauty of the prose, we could not realize.

But we did like the story. We learned some of the history and geography of the ancient world, some of the life and thought of one of the greatest peoples of all time. We saw their ideals tested in the most severe ordeals. Upon us was impressed something of the contrast between them and a totally different race, and the significance of Hellenic superiority in the course of civilization. And not the least in value was the "exposure" to the Greek language both for the cultural and sheer disciplinary influence and for the insight which it gave into our own English tongue.

Some of this meaning now came welling up in my consciousness as I brought home the battered but long-idle translation of Xenophon. I had borrowed it merely to look up the setting of that scene which makes the great climax of the "Anabasis"—their first glimpse of the Euxine sea from the top of Mount Thesches. But now the book suddenly awoke all those memories of Greek study in school and college. It symbolized all that Greek civilization and Greek language had meant to me then; all that they had meant to my intellectual living for more than twenty years. To me it seemed, also, to epitomize much of what Greece has meant in twenty-five centuries of history. How could I then scan a page or two and return it casually to another long sojourn—unregarded—in some obscure corner?

Abandoning all other concerns, I once more—after twenty years—with Xenophon. Through a long day and into the night I fared with him across Asia Minor from Sardis, Colosse, and Tarsus, all famous afterward in New Testament tradition, along the Euphrates, through "Gates of Cilicia," called the longest and most difficult mountain pass, down into Armenia, thence to the heart of ancient Babylon, the seat of a crumbling Persian empire. Then after the battle of Cunaxa, when he was no longer a mere civilian "unofficial observer" but had leaped by force of personality into the leadership of the Ten Thousand, I saw his plight and their through his eyes—how they, although victorious, were deprived of the support of Cyrus and cut off from the nearest Greek colony in the East. Seven or more thousand miles away, by wild desolate lands and still more hostile peoples. Then when some of the venal generals of the Greeks would have betrayed them and were removed, I saw Xenophon rise among the dismayed and leaderless Greeks; and more or less victorious for us sufficiently victorious, when we finally passed our college examinations in "Xenophon." Only, in one important respect we reversed the trials which we and the Greeks respectively endured: the laconic oft-repeated "Euteuthen exklauzen!"—"Thence they marched twenty paragraphs for five days," which concealed untold hardships, we raced

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22 pages.....	96 cents	49 cents
22 pages.....	98 cents	50 cents
22 pages.....	100 cents	51 cents
22 pages.....	102 cents	52 cents
22 pages.....	104 cents	53 cents
22 pages.....	106 cents	54 cents
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22 pages.....	110 cents	56 cents
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22 pages.....	120 cents	61 cents
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22 pages.....	344 cents	173 cents
22 pages.....	346 cents	174 cents
22 pages.....	348 cents	175 cents
22 pages.....	350 cents	176 cents
22 pages.....	352 cents	177 cents
22 pages.....	354 cents	178 cents
22 pages.....	356 cents	179 cents
22 pages.....	35	

WHITES ACCUSED OF UNJUST BAR

TRIAL OF MERIT IN IRISH SENATE

Spokesman for South African Colored Classes Demands New Treatment

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"He must, indeed, be a bold man who would venture to say that the Act of Union has brought peace and contentment to South Africa, either to Europeans or to non-Europeans. On the contrary, it has failed to bring about the fusion of the two white races, while it has made a wide gap between white and black."

Dr. Abdurrahman went on to criticize the various bills now before Parliament, and in particular the amendment to the Mines and Works Act, which is known as the Color Bar Bill.

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"The fact that the native worker has been treated as a superior to the colored worker generally throughout the Union of South Africa has become a more skilled worker, and that in the Cape, especially, the bulk of the artisans are colored men, is naturally forcing the European workers to think, and hence they are endeavoring to entrench themselves behind artificial barriers, built on unsound economic foundations, on wrong assumptions, and consequently on unjust class legislation."

"The native worker here cannot be eternally crushed. He cannot be made to do all the drudgery for a mere pittance. As this country advances, so the non-European will progress, and the penalty of progress is unrest and divine discontent. It is therefore futile to attempt to pass repressive legislation. Some gleam of hope must be offered and some chance of realizing his aspirations."

BIRMINGHAM PLANS IMPROVED WATERWAY

BIRMINGHAM, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—A plan has been formulated providing for the improvement to the 100-ton barge standard of a canal route from Birmingham, through the Black Country, to Wolverhampton, thence through Stoke and the Potteries to the Mersey via the Weaver Navigation, thus greatly improving the connection of Birmingham with Liverpool. The expected cost is about £6,500,000.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham and representatives of those along the proposed route recently pressed the advisability of the scheme upon the Ministry of Transport.

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STOCKS AGAIN RISE TO NEW HIGH RECORDS

**Steel and Other Industrials
Advance Buoyantly
in New York**

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Stocks for the advance assumed control of the price movement at the opening of today's stock market.

New 1925 peak prices were established in the first few minutes of trading by North American Company, Woolworth, Advance Rumely pfd., Continental Can, and Standard Steel Products, the initial gains ranging from fractions to 1½ points.

Indications of stiffening money rates failed to dampen bullish enthusiasm, which was founded on the belief that business conditions would continue to improve next fall. U. S. Steel was boosted more than 2 points to above even 120 in anticipation of a splendid earnings statement after the close.

Other standard industrials also displayed strong advances. American Can, Baldwin and several others rising a point or more in the first half hour of trading.

Additional new 1925 high records were established by Public Service of New Jersey, Postum Cereal, Marconi, Continental Can, Underwood Typewriter, Wabash A and Frisco common.

There were only a few soft spots, notably Pan American, to a new low level for the year, and a few others yielding fractionally.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, demand sterling being quoted around \$4.855, French francs at 4.72½ cents, and Danish kroner at 23.73 cents.

Trading Expands

Heavy profit-taking in the motors and a few specialties interrupted, but failed to check the general upward trend of prices during the forenoon. Trading showed a marked expansion in volume, sales in the first hour running well above the share of the day.

New 1925 high records followed one other in quick succession, additions to the industrial list including Remington Typewriter, Brown Shoe, Montgomery Ward, General Motors, Case Threshing Machine, American Ice, and White Motor.

Rails also were in brisk demand, new peak prices in that group being established by Frisco preferred, "Katy" preferred, Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line common.

The advance in the railroads was of group strength with some of them buying influence by expectations of an early increase in pig iron prices.

White Motors, Sears Roebuck and Company, and a fell back 2½ to 3½ points while the All-American and preferred, Motor Wheel Corporation and Maxwell B. sold a point or two below yesterday's final quotations.

Can money opened unchanged at 4 per cent.

The upward movement increased in vigor during the lunch period. Brown Shoe, more than 7 points, and New York Motor, with a fall back 2½ to 3½ points, while All-American common and preferred, Motor Wheel Corporation and Maxwell B. sold a point or two below yesterday's final quotations.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Last **High** **Low** **July 27** **Last** **High** **Low** **July 27** **Last**

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MISS GOSS WINS OVER MRS. BUNDY

Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Jessup Win in the Doubles at Seabright

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 28 (Special)—The first intersectional battle in the contest to decide the membership of the women's international team to represent the United States in the Hazel Cup—against the British team was the leading event this morning at the Seabright invitation tennis tournament.

Mrs. T. C. Bandy, former United States champion of Los Angeles, was the western candidate, while Miss Eleanor Goss of New York represented the east. Referee Holcombe Ward presided in the chair.

It was a battle indeed. Mrs. Bundy led 6-2, 6-1 at the start, but was overtaken at 4-all, when the deep drives of Miss Goss overbalanced her. Then they alternated in the lead to 9-all, each being several times within two points of victory. Mrs. Bundy won the final set, 11-9, after deuce had been called several times.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. J. B. Jessup had meantime won their opening match in the ladies doubles in four sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, Mrs. Bodman and Miss Marion Simmons.

In a battle at the opening of the men's doubles, A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham, the Yale and Harvard captains, respectively, won against the national champions, O. C. and R. O. Kinney, then retired, the score being 10-12, 6-1, 2-5 and 4-0 on Ingraham's service when the team retired. The account of the match against Oxford-Cambridge at New-

port on Friday.

The second set went to Miss Goss easily. She was now using net tactics and her volleys were very effective. The score was 6-2. She also won the third set, 6-2.

The first match of W. M. Johnston was down as the leading event this afternoon. Johnston and his partner, C. J. Griffin, were unable to reach home yesterday, and will probably try to play two matches to overtake the field. Johnston's first opponent will be E. H. Binzen, and if successful he will encounter Dr. G. T. King.

The last event of the schedule's play was the double victory of Vincent Richards, who defeated two strong opponents by wide margins in straight sets. He encountered Fred Mercur, the former Lehigh University player, now of Lehigh in Harrisburg, Pa. Mercur had a well developed service, but in spite of this lost both sets at 6-3, never having a chance against the service play of Richards. Two breaks through service by the Olympic champion accounted for the first set, and another gave him the match.

Then he met A. W. Jones of Yale University, who had previously occasioned some surprise by defeating R. P. Case, 6-2, 6-4. Richards did not take any chances with Jones, but played his most effective driving game with especial attention to service. The score was 6-2.

Several of the second round matches in the women's singles were completed yesterday afternoon. Miss H. N. Willis, Miss K. B. Browne, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Miss Martha Bayard and Mrs. J. H. Jessup all won straight sets.

The national champion, Alice M. Virginia Carpenter small grace, her drives fairly sweeping the Philadelphia girl off her feet. The score was 6-2, 6-2. Miss Browne and Miss Ryan had hard luck, however, but they put out their opponents. Miss Penelope Anderson of Richmond held the former national title holder, so well in a back-court duel that not only did she win, but she defeated the second set with the first won by Miss Browne, 6-2, 6-6. The score in the match between Miss Ryan and Miss Martha Williams was 6-1, 7-5, with the former from England having to display her most powerful strokes to win. The summary:

SEABRIGHT WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES—First Round

Miss H. N. Willis, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. M. Symington, Orange, N. J., 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Louise Iselin, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. Stuart Vantine, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIALS

The passage of the French budget, six months after the beginning of the year to which it was to apply, well illustrates certain characteristics of the French parliamentary system. The difficulties and delays differed in degree rather than in kind from those which usually attend the financial labors of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It is the usual thing, that is to say, for the enactment of the budget to take place from three to five months after the beginning of the fiscal year.

For this there are a number of reasons. The executive does not introduce the budget until the extraordinary parliamentary session of November-December. There is then a meticulous examination of the schedules in the Commission on Finance of the Chamber of Deputies, and the discussion of the voluminous reports which come from this body cannot begin until ten days after their distribution. The rules of the Chamber limit discussion, but even so the consideration of the budget is necessarily prolonged and makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the law to be voted by the last day of December. The Senate complains bitterly that the draft of the budget usually reaches it so late that its examination must be abbreviated, but in practice, the Senate ignores the fact that the fiscal year has begun and does not hesitate to take the time that it desires.

The French Constitution establishes a slight primacy in financial matters for the more popular branch of the Legislature. The Chamber has some rights in respect of priority and initiative, but the consent of the Senate cannot be dispensed with. Unlike the case in the parliamentary systems of England and the new countries of Europe, the French bicameral theory has not been attenuated either by law or by custom. The veto of the upper house is absolute, not suspensory; the second chamber has not been made secondary. Some French constitutional lawyers, nevertheless, maintain that the lower house should have "the last word"; that, after registering its objections, the Senate should yield to the body which is based on popular suffrage. In practice, however, this doctrine is not followed; there are many disputes between the two Chambers which have to be ironed out in conferences. The consideration of the budget in the Senate's Commission and in the Senate itself, and the consultations over differences, mean, therefore, that the law is not promulgated until spring or summer.

The Poincaré-Caillaux budget made six journeys from the Palais Bourbon to the Luxembourg and back. This number was exceptional. M. Caillaux took office while the Herriot budget was being discussed, and the proposals of the new Government were in part responsible for the numerous unsettled questions between the Chamber and the Senate. Indeed, for the first time under the Third Republic, the Senate approved a budget which it knew to be purely provisional. It gave its consent to the law on May 30, but on May 25, M. Caillaux had introduced his new budget in the Chamber. Hitherto each assembly in case of disagreement could hope that its view would triumph, but the change of government and of financial policy meant in this case that the labors of the Senate were purely tentative. In the end, however, the Senate had its way with respect to the tax on the business turnover of food dealers and small retailers. Four times the Chamber amended the law to eliminate this tax, but the Senate was victorious. It was a struggle which recalled that in 1910 when the French Senate rejected an increase in the tax on multiple shops which had been proposed in order to favor the small shopkeeper.

One reason for the tardiness of the French budget is the constitutional rule that appropriations must be annual, and not continuing. Proposals have occasionally been made in the Chamber for permanent expenses, but were never agreed to before M. Poincaré's budget of 1923. Facing an election in May, 1924, he wished to avoid in the spring of that year a financial discussion which would broadcast the distressing condition of the national balance sheet.

When the enactment of the budget is delayed, the Legislature makes what are known as "douzièmes provisoires." Since the Government cannot levy taxes or incur expenditures without a vote of Parliament, it secures provisional appropriations for one, two, or three months while awaiting the passage of the general law. Since the total granted is for a month—and equals one-twelfth of the annual appropriations—the laws are called "douzièmes provisoires." They differ from the annual budget in that the grants are made in more general terms and are allotted by decrees of the President of the Republic.

The whole system has been subjected to severe criticism. Proposals are made to reduce the financial powers of the Senate; to introduce the budget earlier than November; to retain the time of introduction, but to change the beginning of the fiscal year from January 1 to July 1. It is not probable, however, that the financial machinery will undergo any material readjustments. Political parties and politicians prefer to concern themselves with tax reform and social legislation—with matters which make more attractive electoral bait.

Already it is apparent that, in certain quarters, political capital will be made of the fact that an American ranchman near the Manchurian city of Harbin has been slain by Chinese bandits. This unfortunate occurrence is now set forth as indication of the futility of any effort on the part of the powers

to consider the demands which the Chinese are making, particularly in regard to the surrender of extraterritorial rights. The Chinese, so we are told, are in no position to keep order within their Nation, much less protect the rights of foreigners there. But it will be exceedingly un-

fortunate if this line of reasoning is allowed to obstruct, even temporarily, the program of President Coolidge in seeking to call an immediate conference of the powers in regard to China.

Concerning this most recent occurrence in China, it must be borne in mind that the attack took place beyond the borders of China proper, in Manchuria. China proper—that is, the China of the Eighteen Provinces—is nominally under the jurisdiction of Peking. Manchuria, however, is beyond even the rather tenuous control that Peking maintains. The center of authority in Manchuria is Chang-Tso-lin, the famous war lord of the North, who undertook, at the time of the recent outbreaks in Shanghai, to send troops to preserve order. It now appears that his troops might more effectively have been employed at some points within his own rather extensive territory. But certainly the Peking authorities cannot be held wholly responsible for this occurrence beyond the borders over which Peking maintains an interest.

There are many indications that President Coolidge is prepared to follow, definitely, in the footsteps of John Hay and Charles E. Hughes in outlining a China policy. European powers have never been exceedingly friendly toward the program of the Open Door in the Far East, and the United States has had frequent difficulty in maintaining it. The Open Door, if it stands for anything, represents the right of the Chinese themselves to a fair hearing. The United States, on numerous occasions before now, exerted its influence to make that hearing possible. That the present situation calls for an open and fair discussion of China's point of view, and not mere effort to protect, by force, the money interests of Westerners in China, is apparent.

When this conference finally convenes it will be brought to mind that at the present time in China a vast majority of westerners are without the protection of extraterritoriality. Germans, Austrians, Russians and many other nationalities in China have not had, since the war, extraterritorial privileges. Many of these "unprotected" nationalities assert that they feel more secure now than they did when they were able to invoke foreign aid and call for foreign gunboats. Certainly success of the Germans in restoring trade relations in China, and the place that the Soviets have won for themselves, is in some measure due to the fact that Germans and Russians now come to China not invoking claims to superiority, but as equals.

Without advocating the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality throughout all of China, it must be said that there is more merit to the case that the Chinese present is ordinarily indicated in the press of the West. It will make a rather large difference, in the future course of Pacific history, whether China wins self-determination by the consent and co-operation of the powers, as was the case with Japan, or whether, as with Turkey, China is obliged, eventually, to resort to force for the accomplishment of that end.

There comes a time when differences, prejudices, and all misunderstandings are forgotten.

To often that time comes only when it is not possible to heal the breaches and to smooth the way made rough by the sharp contacts and the futile disputations and recriminations in which even the most thoughtful and the most kindly disposed vainly indulge. Appreciative words are too often spoken in eulogy, rather than in encouragement and recognition of those sentient qualities which are commendable, yet which remain for the historian and the biographer to emphasize.

In his daily contact with his fellowmen William Jennings Bryan was for almost a generation a commoner. Still he was, in a sense, a man apart. He possessed a remarkable power of vision, a faculty of keen and clear analysis, a philosophy as broad and as generous as the horizons beyond which he seemed sometimes to be able to cast an appraising and prophetic eye. The true measure of human wisdom is not the coming to pass of all that constructive or analytical genius forecasts and outlines. Histories of great conquests are not written simultaneously. The biographer, wise in the experiences of the past, pauses with pen poised to write after the balance in the scale finally marks its resting place. The monuments which are viewed by posterity are those which men carve and establish for themselves. Their actual unveiling is sometimes long delayed. We catch faint glimpses of that which shall endure, but these are of a rough and somewhat crude draft of the substantial whole whose finer and truer lines must be etched and revealed by the testing and trying processes of time itself.

Save for the brief period during which he served in Congress as the representative of his home district in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan never held an elective office. Thrice the nominee of his party as a Presidential candidate, he was as many times defeated in the elections. Called to the Cabinet of President Wilson, whose nomination at the Baltimore convention in 1912 he virtually dictated, he served for a time as Secretary of State. With these exceptions he never held political office. Yet few if any men in the history of the United States have held, for so long a period as he, a controlling and dominating position in American politics. In the last Democratic national convention in New York a little more than a year ago it was William Jennings Bryan who stood at the gaping breach and finally, by his compelling eloquence and his undaunted generalship, restored a measure of political sanity where chaos had reigned for long days and nights.

But he fought many losing battles. It is a satisfying philosophy that convinces the crusader in what he believes to be a worthy cause that true success is not always crowned with victory, and that disaster does not inevitably follow defeat. It is such a realization that arms the dauntless pioneer with renewed courage and determination. Perhaps, likewise, it illuminates with new hope the dimming eyes of him who, while the battle is still being waged, hears the fading drum beats which call fresh recruits to the banner which he has given all to support and defend.

The Delay of the French Budget

Students and observers who claim to be in close touch with developments already outlined and in course of execution, are convinced that the next appreciable wave of land settlement in the United States will be from north to south, rather than, as in former years, from east to west.

Almost a generation ago the available arable land area west of the Mississippi River had been brought under private ownership. Beyond the line where the normal rainfall was sufficient to insure the production of annual grain crops, the cattle men and the "dry" farmers had pre-empted, at least for the purpose of temporary occupation, vast areas of the public domain. Gradually, by the development of individual or community irrigation projects, and in some sections in the country east of the recognized desert area by the aid of the federal Government, valuable lands have actually been reclaimed and made regularly productive. Much of this land is now held at a price which, thirty or forty years ago, would have been regarded as almost prohibitive for farms in the older wheat and corn belts.

More recently, and upon a much more pretentious scale, the effort has been made to conquer those waste-areas of the west and southwest which were formerly regarded as of no value whatever. Experience has shown that even those lands, whose only natural crop is sagebrush and buffalo grass can be made to yield bountifully of grain, fruits, and alfalfa hay under the application of water. But the process is an expensive one, calling for the investment of tremendous sums in the building of dams and the construction of ditches. The consequent continuing tax upon the owners or occupants of these lands is an item which must be reckoned with. It is somewhat doubtful whether the venture is a safe one, all things considered, unless climatic conditions are favorable to the production of crops which invariably command a high price in the markets, and with those markets accessible.

So it is not to be wondered at that the inclination of the land-seeker is to discover a section where water is too plentiful, rather than where it is always scarce and expensive. But it sometimes happens that where there is water enough there may be too much. Water will not run down hill even, if there is no outlet provided, and undrained land is as incapable of producing desirable crops as land upon which there is no water at all. So Dr. Elwood Mead, who is the director of the Federal Reclamation Service of the Department of Agriculture, finds it just as necessary, and almost as difficult, to "unwater" the swampy sections of some of the states of the south as to provide water for irrigating the arid or semiarid lands of the west.

It may be insisted that the undertaking which is hoped will reclaim vast areas of submerged lands in the south is still in a more or less experimental stage. Perhaps the same might be claimed in respect to the irrigation projects if success is to be estimated upon a strictly economic basis. It would be fairer to agree that both processes are practical and feasible.

Of course these adventures in reclamation work are urged and promoted, for the most part, with the hope of inducing land settlement. There is need of this, and for a greater and ever-increasing production of grain, fruit, vegetables, cotton and wool. But the only parties in interest are not the land-seekers. Throughout many sections of the south there are those who have battled long and almost hopelessly against adverse conditions. It is to them, first of all, that relief should come. Prosperity will bring to thousands of families thus circumstanced a release from ignorance and illiteracy and a desire to participate actively in the affairs of state and nation. With this deliverance there will come a desire to welcome new neighbors, who will share with them the work of conquering anew and of subjugating the waste-places. It is no secret, even among the people of the south, that the sluggish waters of the swamps have not only submerged the lands themselves, but the helpless men, women and children who have persistently peopled them. Surely there is a great work of reclamation to be accomplished.

In his daily contact with his fellowmen William Jennings Bryan was for almost a generation a commoner. Still he was, in a sense, a man apart. He possessed a remarkable power of vision, a faculty of keen and clear analysis, a philosophy as broad and as generous as the horizons beyond which he seemed sometimes to be able to cast an appraising and prophetic eye. The true measure of human wisdom is not the coming to pass of all that constructive or analytical genius forecasts and outlines. Histories of great conquests are not written simultaneously. The biographer, wise in the experiences of the past, pauses with pen poised to write after the balance in the scale finally marks its resting place. The monuments which are viewed by posterity are those which men carve and establish for themselves. Their actual unveiling is sometimes long delayed. We catch faint glimpses of that which shall endure, but these are of a rough and somewhat crude draft of the substantial whole whose finer and truer lines must be etched and revealed by the testing and trying processes of time itself.

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The Need for a Chinese Conference

Readjusting the Water Balance

Rarotonga, Cook Islands

A British Colony in the South Seas

By MARC T. GREENE

On the afternoon of the second day from Papeete, after forty hours steaming over a tranquil sea, the sharp peaks of Rarotonga project themselves above the horizon, assuming fantastic shapes against the sky. And presently we are anchored off the tiny port of Avaua, well offshore, for there is no harbor and the entrance through the reef must be made in small boats.

A trim cutter, the British flag at its stern, manned by a dozen sturdy Polynesian youths in British naval uniform, comes alongside the mail steamer, and the officials of the port in white attire and pipe-clayed helmets welcome us to an English colony in the South Seas.

The landing of passengers and goods at Rarotonga is a proceeding fraught with some uncertainty. The ship rises and falls on the Pacific waves, and the shore boats bob alarmingly about at the foot of the gangway. Timid passengers shudder a little at the prospect, especially at an occasional shower of spray flies over the waiting boats.

Indeed there are times when any landing at all is impossible; even so the ship may have to put to sea with all possible haste if a strong shoreward wind should arise. So the shore boats are filled with passengers and their belongings and taken in tow by a diminutive steam launch, while the helmsman strives with a long sweep to maintain an alignment. There is general relief when a little jetty inside the reef is reached, where many willing hands assist the new arrivals.

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About the little village of Avaua, in the neatness of its houses and its few shops, in the cleanliness and alertness of its natives, there is immediate evidence of the beneficence of British rule. Facing the tiny square, from which radiate several arborized and flower-fringed streets, are the customs house, the government-operated hotel, the post office and two or three stores.

One encounters here the Englishman of the clean-cut, energetic type which has colonized successfully England's far-scattered possessions. And the rare tact, the sound judgment, and the altruism of English rule are revealed strikingly in this little South Sea colony, in the industry of the native Polynesians, in their content with that rule, and in the evidences of their self-respect.

And in nothing is the efficiency of English rule so manifest as in the matter of the control of alcoholic distribution, which is limited to a small amount per month to permanent white residents only. In Rarotonga, as in Samoa, no native is permitted to purchase or obtain liquor under any circumstances, and the only deviation from this absolute prohibition for all classes is the privilege of the Caucasian resident to purchase a little spirit or alcoholic beverage each month under a prescription from the government medical authority.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, July 28

The progress made in the conversion loan which will consolidate the floating debt, is extremely satisfactory. It was a bold stroke on the part of Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, to offer low interest, compensated by a guarantee against depreciation. But the offer has apparently made a strong appeal and large sums are forthcoming.

In the old days in Paris there existed what was called the "season," and after it was over society folk streamed out of the city. Today, though there is a society which follows the conventions, Paris remains itself all the year round. At the present time the season should be over, but there are more sights to be seen than usual. Year after year the season has grown longer and longer until it has practically disappeared. Doubtless the Decorative Arts Exhibition is a great summer attraction, and functions of considerable interest are constantly being held. Nor must it be supposed that it is only the foreigner who visits the exhibition. The principal visitor is, of course, the Frenchman.

On the Seine there have been experiments with a new kind of raft. The inventor is M. Chalbet. His apparatus consists of four life buoys joined together by two planks. It is exceedingly simple but it is regarded as extremely effective. The inventor was able to row himself from the Louvre to the Pont de l'Alma. It is true that on the open sea it would not be easy to guide the raft, but according to the naval authorities who have accepted it as a model, it could keep at least sixteen persons above water.

In the recent debates on the finance bill it was decided that the maximum rate of the income tax in France shall be 43.85 per cent. The income tax increases progressively with the increase of income, but it has been considered necessary to put a limit to the sliding scale. The highest rate applies to incomes of 2,000,000 francs. Two million francs may be reckoned roughly at the present exchange as something over \$90,000. It was stated in the debate that the number of persons who receive such an income is only 250. The chamber has also decided to increase by 25 per cent the amount of income tax payable by unmarried persons above thirty without dependents, and a couple who after two years of married life are childless, are called upon to pay an additional 10 per cent.

The housing problem has again become acute, for the date is approaching when the existing moratorium afforded by legislation to tenants comes to an end. A big proportion of the Paris population is liable to expulsion at the beginning of next year. There is, therefore, some uneasiness. Parliament promises to move in the matter and to renew the protection which has since the war been given to tenants. It is hoped this time to prolong the moratorium for a further period of five years. No time must be lost if the new legislation is to save them. The landlords on their side are asking that they be allowed once more to raise their rents. The legal maximum is now 75 per cent more than the pre-war rates. The chances are that it will be raised to 100 per cent.

Since first I raised the question of this restoration I have received from correspondents a considerable mass of statements, supposedly historically accurate. Many of these though old are not to be dismissed on that account as worthless, and from them emerge charges, formulated at the time and made by alleged eyewitnesses of the procedure, that, though Lord Elgin dug up many of these treasures, he pulled down from their ancient situations many more, grievously damaging certain of them through the use of clumsy and makeshift implements.

To put this forward as an argument for restitution, however, would do nothing but give a wide range of logic, nor am I in the least concerned with any such restoration of the original. I make it clear—that replicas might be made, but my objection to the use Mr. Fyfe would make of these is summed up in the following: Why give to Greece replicas which are not as good for Greece's purpose as are the originals and keep for our students at the Museum originals which are not as good for the student's purpose as are plaster replicas? We should do an undoubtedly disservice to both.

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And here we find perhaps an answer to the argument of Edward Bell, another formidable critic of my views who has been widely reported. Mr. Bell in a letter to The Times of April 11 last, says, "If we had acquired them (the sculptures) illegally or as war loot the matter (their return to Greece) might not admit of argument." And I believe I am not wrong in thinking that Greece was at the time beneath the heel of the invader and that the despoiling invader did Lord Elgin receive the sculptures. If I am right, Mr. Bell must surely have forgotten this circumstance, and neither he nor anyone of conscientious mind would make distinction twixt despoiler and receiver of the goods.

There are many who, in opposition to the restitution, utter the futile observation that, ever since the miseries were brought to England, there have been recurrent outbursts of indignation from Englishmen. Had those who tell this undoubted truth a sense of humor they might hesitate to insist upon the cheerful fact of so much opposition to their own opinions.

I would add that Englishmen who value history as a civilization study have watched with admiration the work of American archaeological missions in Europe and the Orient; and the joy with which our press has hailed the recent concession on the part of Greece to American savants at Athens is common knowledge. Though my proposals have received the sympathy of the British press there is not a small body of opinion here which sets store by the editorials of America, and perhaps I shall guess very well that the truth in thinking that many of the American archaeologists at Athens will receive with sympathy the doctrine that the Elgin Marbles should be returned to Greece.

COURTENAY POLLOCK
St. John's Wood, N. W. 8, London, Eng.